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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Tuesday, March 9, 1915.

Doubtless there is a great deal which the yellow-backed novel is still responsible for, but the unseasonable movie and the unseasonable poem have shown it of most of its notoriety.

Down at Springfield the anti-administration party is blaming the city officials for the present epidemic of measles. Everything is great which comes to the mill of the capital politician.

Rock Island will be glad to accept Fitcher Joe McGinnis as one of its native sons and add him to the galaxy of baseball stars, trusting that he had only good motives in selecting this city as his birthplace.

King Alfonso regrets deeply that he cannot freely express his sympathies in the European struggle. The role of neutral does not fit a Spanish king when there is a war. To one of his breeding poverty must speak loudly to compel attention in a time like this.

California churchmen have fasted upon April 13, the ninth anniversary of the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire, as the date for beginning a world-wide appeal for peace. If it gets results California and San Francisco will be welcome to the advertising.

Fearing that the impression would go out that they were investigating former Speaker Cannon members of the federal grand jury at Danville the other day invited him to dinner. Whenever Uncle Joe is invited in a grand jury investigation in his home bailiwick he does the investigating.

Major General George W. Goethals, who announces his probable retirement as governor of the Panama canal zone within the year, evidently finds the isthmus a dull place now that his big task is completed. His difficulty, like that which confronts ex-presidents of the United States, will be in finding a congenial occupation.

The American railroad world with the Goethals out will be somewhat relieved. "Hamlet" minus the title role. George J. Gould, the last of the line, who is soon to withdraw from the old Jay Gould properties, will leave a long line of receivers behind him. Still, it is said that he will have more ready money than any other man in Wall Street.

Under the leadership of Victor Mordock the progressive party is about to come out as the only authorized champion of national prohibition. By the time the next presidential election rolls around its campaign speakers will be proclaiming that its organizers in 1912 had no other purpose in view than to pursue Demon Rum to his lair.

The Springfield News-Record says the baseball fan of that town fears that during the long afternoons next summer he will find himself all dressed up and with no place to go. Though this city is supposed to have been given the Springfield team, the Rock Island fan has a vague suspicion that he will be in about the same fix as his contemporary in the capital city.

BLAMING THE TARIFF.

A federal investigation under the auspices of the department of commerce has shown that tariff changes are not responsible for industrial conditions in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The probe sheds light on the situation elsewhere in the United States.

In December complaint was made to President Wilson by the Montgomery County Manufacturers' association that conditions there were "deplorable" and the tariff was blamed. D. M. Barclay was sent by the department of commerce to look into the complaint, but when he asked to see the books of the firm which had been represented as suffering, he was turned down. In spite of this unwillingness to cooperate with him, which virtually amounted to an admission of the weakness of the charge the Manufacturers' association had made in blaming the tariff, he continued his investigation.

He inspected and reported on 30 plants, including textile factories, lumber mills, and iron and steel works. According to the report, there was a falling off in the number of men employed in some of the plants, but more than the average amount of money had been spent in improvements during the last year. The in-

spector found the banks of the community in good condition, and a substantial increase in property values was reported.

The management of half of the establishments visited, the report said, admitted that the tariff could not affect them.

Compared with 1,150 employees in the 20 plants a year ago, at the time of the investigation 1,629 were employed.

Mr. Barclay found that poor business methods and unwise competition were largely responsible for the trouble in Montgomery county.

It is easy to blame the tariff. It is a political expedient sanctioned by long usage. Backing up the charge under conditions which prevail now, however, is quite another matter.

LARGELY PSYCHOLOGICAL.

President Wilson's assertion that the unfavorable trade and industrial conditions in this country for the last year were largely of psychological origin is borne out by the experience of the General Roofing company of East St. Louis, which, through an energetic advertising campaign since the outbreak of the European war, has increased its business 70 per cent over the amount done during the corresponding period last year.

Of course it has not been possible to make an equally good showing in all lines, some being more directly affected by the conditions imposed by the war, but in a general way business magnification, like trouble, can be found at any time by those who seek it, and there have been not a few who have been doing their best to create the impression that there can be no prosperity while a democratic vote in the White House.

With those so inclined and composed of the "offended interests" on the one hand, and narrow-brained partisans on the other, the hope that dull times may continue is father to the thought.

"CHARITY" FOR TEACHERS.

In Iowa, as in Illinois, the legislature has been asked to pass a teachers' pension law. Following the report of the committee which placed the measure back before the Hawkeye legislature without recommendation, Representative Grason said:

One thing that annoys me is the continual imputation that this is a charity proposition for a lot of teachers. The fact is that the state of Iowa has been the object of charity on the part of the teachers for a good many years and they are just beginning to get a belated pay that is due them.

The truth of this assertion is attested by the Dubuque Telegraph Herald, which makes the following comment, applicable and pertinent to Illinois as well as in Iowa:

"The people of Iowa, and especially the legislature, seem to look upon the proposition of teachers' pension as a charity measure. Through some distortion of vision they view the proposal of annuities to educators as a form of graft that is being urged by someone with a political axe to grind."

Nothing could be further from the truth than this. Just as nothing is farther from justice than the present plan, under which men and women who have devoted their lives to educating the children of the state are coldly turned aside to shift for themselves, when their ability has become impaired by age.

"There is no person in the United States today performing a greater service for the nation than the school teacher. If some calamity should remove from their places all the teachers of the country the progress of the United States would stop that instant and within a score of years the nation would have reverted nearly to barbarism."

"What argument can these learned legislators offer to the people of the state for failing to provide a reasonable annuity for the educators of their children? The men who gave their lives to preserve the union did not perform a greater service to the nation than do the teachers of Iowa who give their lives to their profession. Why, then, are not teachers entitled to pensions as well as the survivors of the great conflict?"

"There is no more laudable legislation in the hands of the legislature of any state than a teachers' pension law. The progress of a nation of a state may be said to be marked by its recognition of the debt it owes its teachers. Iowa, if it is to continue to hold up its head among the progressive states of the union, must pass a teachers' pension law, and pass it without other debate than on the question of how to make it just and adequate."

IOWA ROAD MOVEMENT.

Some long steps forward in road construction may be expected if a bill which is before the legislature becomes a law. It gives counties authority to do what Rock Island county was asked to do last summer—issue bonds for highway improvements, including bridges and roads, when authorized and desired by the people. This measure has been approved by the joint committee on highways. Under the provisions of this law the various counties in Iowa will be permitted to undertake work which they long have desired, the construction of hard-surfaced roads of a permanent type. The law permits that the counties can issue non-taxable, semi-annual interest-bearing bonds, with a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, and running not more than 10 years, and not exceeding in any one county the constitutional debt limit.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—A. C. Snivley of Pittsburgh closed a deal with George Threlkeld and W. H. Green for the purchase of 10,000 acres of Jefferson county coal lands. The price was not given, but is said to have been high. The new field will be developed within a short time.

The World Wide War Trust

XX.
BY CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

(Special Correspondence of The Argus.)

Washington, D. C., March 6. — A member of congress who deserves great credit for his efforts to protect

the government from the extortionate prices charged Uncle Sam by the powder trust is the Representative James W. Good of Iowa (Republican). Mr. Good is a prominent attorney of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. Good is a member of the house committee on appropriations, and when Vice-president Bookner of the Du Pont trust was testifying before this committee Mr. Good did not hesitate to express his disapproval of the methods of the Du Pont company.

The powder trust, like all other trusts, disposes of competition in a particular locality where a rival has the audacity to put in an appearance, by lowering its prices to such an extent that its competitor must either sell out to the trust or go into bankruptcy. The temporary losses sustained in this merciless process of elimination are recovered in the form of excessive prices in other localities where competition has been effectually murdered and driven from the field.

The telephone trust is doing the same thing today all over the United States.

The following colloquy is taken from the hearings on the 1915 fortifications bill hearings:

Congressman Good: You spoke a moment ago with regard to the methods employed by your concern regarding competition, saying that an unfair method was used to crowd out com-

petition. Now in what was known as the fundamental agreement you had this provision:

"That any party hereto who shall suffer excessive loss by an overt act of the board of trade—as, for instance, the reduction of a price, at a place in treatment of a local disturbance of trade—shall receive compensation for the damage it shall sustain by payment of money as may be agreed upon at a general meeting of the board of trade."

Now, if I understand the testimony in the government case correctly, a plan was resorted to whereby a very low price was made on the output of a powder manufacturer within a certain limit or in a certain locality, as against a mill that was in competition and that the mill making the low price, as against the mill that it was desired to put out of business, was directed to make a very low price, and then that mill, in turn, was compensated for damages it sustained that were provided for by the board of trade. Now, to a layman it does not seem that these methods were hardly what would be called fair.

Colonel Buckner: I know nothing about these methods and nothing about the operations of that committee. I am not familiar with what was done back in the time of these agreements. I know that Mr. Waddell has made all such charges as that. While there may have been such agreement, whether they were put in operation or not I have no knowledge of whatever, because it is entirely without my province since I have been in the company. My business for the company has been entirely with the government, and I have had nothing to do with the commercial business.

Congressman Good: This provision I have just read I took from the government's records in the trust case against your company, and from a reading of that record I was convinced that these practices were resorted to until one by one practically all of the powder companies were brought into subjection.

(To be continued.)

How to Fire a Boiler—by Uncle Sam

The federal government, in its attempts to be useful to the people has reached out in a new direction, in that it has just issued valuable information to the thousands of stationary and portable engines, telling them the best methods of firing boilers in order to have the least smoke and to get the most heat from their plants.

The report, which has just been made public by the United States bureau of mines, seeks to meet the needs of the man, many without a technical education, who are employed in small plants of 1,000 to 2,000 horsepower capacity, where the firing is done by hand.

The bureau tells the fireman that the best results are obtained if the fire is kept level and from four to 16 inches thick, according to the character of the soft coal used and the strength of the draft. The coal should be fired in small quantities and at short intervals. Leveling the burning fuel should be avoided as it means more work for the fireman and also causes clinkers to form. Further, the bureau claims that while the fireman is leveling the fire a large excess of air enters the furnace and lowers the efficiency.

The bureau's experts say that the ash-pit door should be kept open and that all regulation of the draft should be made with the damper and not with the ash-pit doors. Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate as they interfere with the distribution of air under the grate. Whenever a coal shows a tendency to clinker, water should be kept in the ash pit.

If the firings are too far apart, say the experts, the coal burns out entirely in spots, allowing a large excess of air to enter the furnace. This prevents the proper mixing of air and gases and the result is that the gases escape without burning, depriving the boiler of much heat.

Last month's export trade of Great Britain decreased 41 per cent from 1914. Her imports decreased only 1 per cent, but her total ocean commerce for the month was smaller by 18.28 per cent. On a similar basis of comparison, the January exports of the United States increased 31.4 per cent over 1914, while her imports decreased 21 per cent; but the country total foreign commerce ran 8.58 per cent ahead of the preceding year.

HEALTH TALKS
by William Brady, M.D.

The Significance of Hunger Pain

Dating the beginning of trouble back five, ten or fifteen years, the patient complains of a burning, boring or gnawing pain "in the stomach," coming on, as a rule, when the stomach is empty, but characteristically about 2 o'clock in the morning. The pain is often preceded by a sense of fullness or weight or distension.

The patient learns, perhaps, that the taking of food—a cracker and milk or other simple food—tends to relieve the pain. He may also notice that belching gas or eructating sour fluid or regurgitating some incompletely digested food gives relief for a time. These observations may lead him to imagine he has "gastritis" or "indigestion" or "nervous dyspepsia," because the pain and other symptoms certainly do make one nervous.

Duodenal Ulcer. Hunger pain may, of course, be experienced by neurotic individuals with no organic trouble whatever. But it is extremely significant of a very common condition, not of the stomach, but of the bowel a few inches farther along, a condition called duodenal ulcer.

This is very chronic in course, years in duration, and in the average case there are periods of weeks or months in which the patient has little or no trouble. Then comes a stage of pain as described above, and for a few days the patient is quite uncomfortable and as diseased as he could wish to be.

More or less anemia, from frequent occult bleeding into the bowel; a rather delicate constitution and a "nervy" appetite; periodic attacks of "acute indigestion"; and hunger pain. There you have an association of signs pointing to the need of analysis of the stomach contents after a test meal, and a laboratory test for occult blood in the intestinal excreta. It is true, however, that hunger pain and in-

digestion" or "stomach trouble" frequently indicate chronic appendicitis or gallstones. Here is good advice for the victim of "indigestion": When your stomach hurts worry about your other organs.

Questions and Answers. Skins and Seeds. Do the skins and seeds of fruits do harm? Should one eat the skins of peas and beans? Should one eat the seeds of grapes?

Reply. Unless you have some definite ailment of the bowel, skins and seeds are good to eat with such food. Grape seeds act as a natural stimulant to digestion and peristalsis, and never cause appendicitis.

Purifying the Blood: What is a good home remedy for purifying the blood, asks R. W. How long after taking a dose of a blood purifier will it show any effects?

Reply. 1. Fresh air. 2. Some of the so-called blood-purifiers on the market show an effect in 15 minutes—give you a gentle jag. Others—most of them—require about a thousand years to produce any apparent effect. R. W., forget it. Pure blood is to be had in but one way, and you'll never purify it by taking any such medicine.

Work, Rest and TBC. C. D. G., 29 years old, has incipient tuberculosis. He states that one doctor advises rest in bed, while another advises daily exercise. His temperature does not go above 98.4 at 5 p. m. his appetite is first rate. He wishes our advice.

Reply. Have one doctor and do what he says. In general, light exercise may be helpful, provided the temperature is not sent skyward. Rest in bed is the thing when the temperature is rising and ground and lofty tumbling. Outdoor air is your one indispensable medicine, and other medicines which your doctor will select add much to the promptness of cure.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

OF course your candidate for mayor and your four favorites for commissioners have been nominated.

ABDUL Hamid, former sultan of Turkey, is said to have escaped from prison and is forming a new army to fight the government. If his latest picture is truthful it would appear as though the sultan would be grateful to have a place to lay his tottering head.

So many people accuse women of having their eye only on the dough pile when they sue for breach of promise that it is a pleasure to be able to announce that a woman at Carthage, Mo., dropped an action for \$5,000 when she found a man who suited her better.

THOSE of our customers who have submitted poems about the March lambs are requested to forward stamps for their return, else they will suffer the fate of all other misdirected efforts. We suggest that they be pigeonholed by the authors and reserved for another year.

FIFTEEN years ago the late Leonard Avery gave to Henry Carstensen a banty hen. Thursday morning the hen was found dead in the roadway, the victim of some auto—Erie, Ill., Independent.

THE effete east may chuckle again, pointing to the collapse of another grand opera company on the Pacific coast in support of its belief that the redskins are still in the majority in the west and will patronize only open air entertainment in which there is plenty of fireworks. This is the ninth grand opera company failure on the Pacific in the past nine years.

CONSTANT Reader writes to inquire if the fact that Iowa has decided to sow no more wild oats will materially injure its record as a banner crop-raising state. Despite Constant Reader's fears, it is believed Iowa will continue to keep its neighbors hopping.

THAT Plute outbreak reads like a press agent's romance—a preliminary to the opening of the wild west show season.

DOC Ames wants to know if the newspaper on Second avenue, the letters of whose name, if transposed, would spell "Sugar," will please be so sweet as to replace the bulbs which are dead in its sign. Doc says he loves the bright lights and so many of the bulbs inactive, he feels, is not in harmony with the spirit of the 1600 block.

Shorty's Limit. Shorty Gallion, who has been taking a course of beauty treatment for the removal of freckles for the past three weeks or more, is improving rapidly. He now considers himself almost as handsome as the editor of this paper and is anxious to discontinue the treatment.—Sapron, Okla., Hustler.

Beefing. I attended a burlesque show at the Illinois theatre last night. The female performers were advertised as members of "The Beef Trust." There must have been a mistake made in the printed announcements. They should have read "Anti-Beef Trust."

Is This Neutrality? I notice that one of the Rock Island Davenport jitney buses is flying a green flag. I can't imagine Germans riding in that car. It may travel over a mined route. EMIL.

TWO hog thieves have been lynched in Arkansas. It would not have been such a surprise had they stolen eggs.

MILLION soldiers in the Austro-Hungarian army are said to be ready to mutiny. If the troops of other involved nations would follow suit there would be a sure and quick ending of the struggle. For what's the fight all about, anyway?

SIDEWALK GAMES. A bird comes and hops around. And maybe tries to slink. 'Tis then you say in tones profound, "This is no sign of spring. Or some belated fowl. Who 'mongst the frosty shadows dim Untimely seeks to prowl."

The sunshine may send gold across The trees with branches bare; The sighing southern wind may toss A greeting through the air; The angelform may venture near, A transient warmth to meet— Alas! He finds the atmosphere A sorrow and a cheat.

But when strange chalk marks you observe On pavements here and there; When curious line and mystic curve For tribal sports prepare, You know that youth has felt the thrill.

Of earth's awakening joy. There's no sure sign of spring until You get it from a boy.

—Washington Evening Star.

"BERNHARDT is doing well." Nothing new. She always has.

ROCK Island movie house advertises: "Bunny's Little Brother in Two Parts."

CALIFORNIA, with its big fair, has not much on Texas. San Antonio has just had its first snowfall in 20 years.

GREECE, it appears, is getting so warm that it is beginning to boil over, and is running in the direction of the allies.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

She Found Her Vocation—By Eunice Blake.

Helen Warfield when nineteen years of age, by the death of first her father and a few months later her mother, found herself responsible for the support of herself and several brothers and sisters very much younger than herself. What should she do to feed and clothe her little ones? She had shown some talent in private theatricals for histrionics and had been told that she would achieve success on the stage. An old friend of her mother offered to advance a certain sum by which she might receive some education as an actress, and Helen availed herself of it, taking lessons of an elocutionist.

Her instructor did not encourage her. He told her that her enunciation was peculiar to herself and that it was unattractive. As for her action, especially her facial expression, it was all that could be desired. But she could not hope to please with that alone, and her enunciation would so repel an audience that her valuable qualities would not be appreciated.

Helen's friends told her that this was rubbish. She had pleased private audiences and she would with the same gifts please the public. Helen believed them because she preferred to believe them. She did not know that intimate friends, even if competent critics, will seldom give an unbiased criticism. As for professional critics, while they may judge as to what is artistic, when it comes to judging what the public will fancy they are as much at sea as any one else.

Helen, encouraged by her friends, persevered. After a hasty preparation she attempted, with the assistance of friends, to get an engagement. She was offered parts in which she would have but a few words to say, but she felt that they would give her no opportunity to show what she could do, and she pushed on for something better. Finally, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, she was given a trial. It was arranged that she should understudy for a part that would test her powers, and the person whom she was understudying agreed to give way to her as soon as she was ready to make the trial.

In due time she appeared in the role she had been preparing for. She made a dismal failure. She felt her part, acted her part, but she could not speak her part. As her preceptor had warned her, her enunciation spoiled the whole. "What shall I do?" she moaned. "I have spent the money furnished me to study and have failed."

"I have heard," said her instructor, "that these men who show moving photographs are beginning to give little plays. If you are in need of money

you might make something in that way."

Helen's heart sank within her. What—give up her dreams of having her name posted in enormous letters as a famous actress, to be photographed for a ten cent show? Horrible! Nevertheless, going home to a lot of hungry children, with nothing to buy food for them, sent her the next day to a studio where a picture play was just beginning to be made ready for presentation to the public. Although the manager had no experience at that early date in producing such plays, it occurred to him that the chief feature in them was the acting, especially the facial expression. Beauty was also an advantage, and Helen was comely.

"Let me see you look like a thief caught red handed," he said.

Helen obeyed. "Good! Now laugh. Good again! Look at me with haughty contempt. Excellent! You are condemned to death. You are an innocent girl listening to the first words of love. That will do. You have the power of expressing by your face what you feel. In your case words are not needed. What salary do you expect?"

"I will start you at \$25 a week, but I am sure you will soon be worth more than that."

Helen was surprised. How easy was the getting of this situation compared with her efforts to secure a trial at which she had failed! The manager advanced a week's salary, anxious to bind the bargain and fearing some other manager would get her away from him.

He gave her a part in the play that he was about making photographs for, and it was at once evident that she would make a great success. And she did.

Helen Warfield within a few months was receiving \$100 a week and is now a prime movie favorite. She has seen the day when famous actors and actresses are proud to perform by photograph. She has a genius for interpreting humanity by expression, though she has no gift whatever for rendering it in speech. The plays selected for her are such as may be rendered in some of the famous plays, but they are those in which the strength lies in the acting rather than the speech.

It is needless to add that Helen Warfield is making money, and feeding, clothing and educating her charges in a very simple manner. When she has acted her parts sufficiently to be photographed successfully in them her work is done, while her competitors on the stage are obliged to work on for every cent they receive.

Sidelights on the European War

Paris.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A permanent recognition of soldiers cited in the orders of the day is proposed in the form of a "croix de Guerre" (war cross) consisting of a bronze cross bearing the words "citation" and the date "1914-1915." For each additional citation a bar bearing the word "citation" will be added. On the uniform the cross will hang from the green ribbon of the medal of 1870 but with the black bars, symbol of mourning for Alsace-Lorraine, suppressed. On civilian dress, to distinguish the cross from other medals it will be worn without ribbon in the button hole.

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Blooded horses belonging to the stable of Prince Kinsky of Austria an "alien army" are to be sold to satisfy the claims of the estate of the late Hon. Francis Lambton, their trainer. Heretofore only horses belonging to the hostile governments have been seized, while private owners escaped. But the home secretary has granted a license to the executor of Lambton to sell 13 racers, including Mediator. The residue of the sale will remain in trust until after the war, since no money can be remitted to the prince.

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A fleet of about seventy-five motor ambulances each one bought by English women and girls of the same given name, is being organized by the Red Cross for service at the front. The names selected for the ambulances include: Agnes Alice, Barbara, Clara, Edith, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Isabel, Jessie, Katherine, Laura, Margaret, Mary, Nellie, Olive, Ruth, Sarah, Violet and Winifred. Each car will bear the name as that of the girls and women who have contributed toward it; e. g., all the money collected from women named Josephine will go into the purchase of the Josephine ambulance.

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Tobacco has exploded a number of mines on the Gulf of Bothnia, according to reports brought to Hull by Swedish vessels. Navigation is particularly perilous in the Baltic and the North Sea just now, it is said, owing to the mines which have broken loose from their moorings during storms. Scandinavian naval authorities patrol the trade routes for these floating menaces, some of which have been visible lately as far north as Skagerrack and the mouth of Christiania Fjord.

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A new story is told of the British submarine B-11, whose commander, Lieutenant Holbrook, received the Victoria Cross for braving the Dardanelles and sinking a Turkish battleship.

On entering the Dardanelles, the

submarine sighted a Turkish patrol boat. The B-11 thereupon dived and remained below for some time. On coming to the surface, the Turk was seen steaming around in a circle. After another dive, the commander found the patrol still on hand. Thereupon, the commander rammed and sank her. The mystery was then cleared. The B-11 had found a buoy and had been dragging it about on the surface, so that all the Turks had to do was to follow the mark.

Floating Docks. A floating dock may be likened to a box with neither ends nor lid. It is built of steel throughout, the largest type having a length of 680 feet and a width of 144 feet, while the walls are 66 feet in height. The dock is first submerged by admitting water into the ballast tanks or pontoons forming the base of the structure. When it has been sunk to a sufficient depth to receive the vessel the latter is warped into its correct position on the keel blocks of the dock and is then made fast. Powerful pumps are set to work to eject water from the pontoons, causing the structure to rise gradually with its burden. To lift a battleship of the largest size 46,000 tons of water has to be pumped out of the pontoons. So perfectly, however, are these floating docks constructed that one man can control every movement from what is known as the valve house.—London Tit-Bits.

The close watch on travelers from Germany to prevent their bringing in uncensored letters, is illustrated by the recent conviction at Folkestone of an Italian for endeavoring to smuggle in two business letters addressed to a London firm. Secret service men testified that they discovered the letters hidden in the soles of his shoes, between the layers of leather. Their suspicions were aroused by the bulky appearance of the man's shoes.

"Holland, Italy and Scandinavia," an English wheat trade reviewer writes, "have ourselves to re-provision Belgium. How the enemy is going to manage to get the wheat is the enemy's affair. Balancing probabilities, the United Kingdom's wheat supply, from March onward, will be in a secure position."

Mar. 9 in American History.

1770—Colonial batteries in the Boston suburbs opened fire on the British army lines around the town.

1802—First battle between ironclad warships. Confederate ram Merrimac defeated in Hampton Roads by Ericsson's famous Monitor.

1914—Edward H. Butler, noted editor, proprietor of the Buffalo News, died in Buffalo; born 1850.